UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/491
22 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 21 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to inform you that, at 1500 hours on Wednesday, 13 April 1994, while the Iraqi fishermen Najm Abdullah Mansur, Bashir Najm Abdullah and Sabir Jasim Hasan were fishing in the Shatt al-Arab at coordinates 001260 (1:100,000 map of Saybah), a four-man Iranian patrol on board an Iranian boat abducted them and took them and their boat to the Iranian side, after firing at them.

The Government of Iraq, in notifying you of the particulars of this abduction, registers its strong protest at this act of aggression and calls upon you to take the utmost measures and to intervene to ensure a fair investigation and the condemnation of the perpetrators of this act by putting pressure on the Iranian regime to abstain from committing such violations, respect Iraq's sovereignty, safeguard the peace and security of its citizens, take the appropriate measures to ensure the return of the abducted men and not repeat such acts, which are prejudicial to relations between the two countries.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/492
22 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 22 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as the Chairman of the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, I have the honour to request you kindly to schedule a formal meeting of the Security Council in the afternoon of Wednesday, 27 April 1994 on the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The request for the special meeting is being made to facilitate a debate by the Members of the United Nations on the constantly deteriorating conditions in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The specific date is being suggested as eight Foreign Ministers of the States members of the Contact Group of the Organization of the Islamic Conference are visiting New York to hold an emergency meeting of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and they would also like to avail themselves of this opportunity to participate in the Security Council debate on 27 April.

(Signed) Jamsheed K. A. MARKER
Ambassador and Permanent Representative
and Chairman of the OIC Contact Group

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/493
22 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ALBANIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

As you are aware, I had planned to address the Security Council during yesterday's meeting on the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but I was unable, for health reasons, to speak before the Council.

Therefore, I ask your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and the annexed statement I had intended to make at that meeting as a document of the Security Council under agenda item entitled "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina".

(Signed) Pellumb KULLA
Permanent Representative

Annex

Statement by the Permanent Representative of Albania

First, allow me to congratulate you on your assumption of the presidency of the Security Council for the month of April and for the skilful manner in which you have guided the proceedings of this important organ of the United Nations. I also would like to express my deepest appreciation for the able manner in which your predecessor, Ambassador Mérimée, presided over the Council's work during the previous month.

The Security Council again is meeting to discuss the dangerous conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina caused as result of the Serbian aggression against that country. The tragic situation created in Gorazde as a result of the latest offensive against the city, one of the six declared "safe areas", is another bloody scenario of the two-year conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Heavy and indiscriminate shelling of the city, about 400 casualties of the fighting, the humanitarian disaster and the destruction of civilian centres committed since the beginning of this month speak for themselves. It is clear that another Sarajevo is being created and the fears are that it might go far beyond.

An appropriate response to the Serbian offensive must be given urgently. In this context, Albania strongly supports the efforts of the Secretary-General, who, based on the Security Council's resolutions and in cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is trying to stop what has been called as "a massive killing" in Gorazde. We fully support the request of the Secretary-General for the use of air strikes by NATO first to stop the Serbian offensive against Gorazde and then to protect the "safe areas". "Safe areas" were declared by the Council to protect them and their population and not to turn them into ghettos which easily could be shelled and bombarded until they are ethnically cleansed and taken over by the Serbs. The Security Council has already provided a framework for the protection of the safe areas, including through the assistance of regional organizations.

The arms embargo applied against the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina has left unprotected the most vulnerable party to the conflict in that country. The Bosniacs see themselves till now in the hands of a United Nations still unable up to now to protect them and of a well-armed aggressor able and willing to exterminate them. Since the Untied Nations was unable to defend the Muslim people and since the Serb forces are continuing the armed "ethnic cleansing" against the Muslims, Albania opposes the arms embargo applied against the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Muslim people must be assured of the right to defend themselves, a right also stipulated in the Charter of the United Nations.

Albania has consistently supported and continues to support the peace process under the auspices of the United Nations and of the European Union. It has maintained that this process must ensure a durable solution to the conflict based on the maintenance of the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We continue to believe that any plan for the division of that country along "ethnic lines" created through "ethnic

cleansing" will be hopeless. Today, we are witnessing how the Serbian side is using the peace process to achieve its military goals. The so-called cease-fires accepted by the Serb forces seems to be nothing but a tool to cheat the international community and to gain time for military and territorial achievements.

My Government is firm in its belief that sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro are a vital part of the international efforts to bring about an end to the barbaric aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and to ensure an overall settlement of the Yugoslav conflict. I reiterate my Government's call for the maintenance and tightening of the implementation of the sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro until a durable solution is found to the Yugoslav crisis.

The impotence of the international community to stop the Serbian aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina is a bad omen for the vulnerable peoples in the former Yugoslavia. At the same time, it has been an encouraging factor for the Serbs to continue the war unabated. Albania, and not only Albania, fears that this will encourage Serbia to start another slaughter in the former Yugoslavia. I am referring here particularly to one of the most dangerous areas, Kosovo, where 2 million ethnic Albanians are suffering continuous fierce and massive police and military repression. Despite the admirable patience and endurance of the Albanian people of Kosovo, the situation there remains a time-bomb, the explosion of which would bring about a broad Balkan conflict that would endanger the peace and stability of Europe as a whole.

The developments in the former Yugoslavia are at a critical point. The international community must adopt a proper approach in order to face the situation. Albania is of the opinion that the following measures and initial steps should be taken by the international community:

(a) Proper military intervention, including use of air strikes, in order to stop the slaughter in Gorazde and to produce a real cease-fire; the model of Sarajevo should be applied for all the "safe areas" and for other endangered zones in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(b) Strengthening of the United Nations Protection Force to enable it to carry out its humanitarian mission and to observe implementation of the cease-fire agreements;

(c) Timely lifting of the arms embargo against the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

(d) Intensification of the diplomatic efforts to bring about a peace agreement based on the principles and the objectives of the Charter of the United Nations;

(e) Strengthening of the economic sanctions and of the diplomatic isolation of Serbia and Montenegro; those sanctions should be maintained until the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina is put to an end and a durable solution is found for other ongoing crises in the former Yugoslavia;

(f) Strict control of the border area between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia and Montenegro.

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GENERAL

S/1994/494
22 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the members of the Security Council have considered your report of 4 April 1994 (S/1994/379) on the outcome of the discussions held in January and February by your Special Envoy for Tajikistan, Ambassador Ramiro Piriz-Ballon, with the Government of Tajikistan and other parties including representatives of neighbouring and other countries.

The members of the Council have asked me to express their appreciation for the work of your Special Envoy. They particularly welcome his efforts, and those of the Russian Federation and of neighbouring States, in securing the agreement of the parties to begin a political dialogue on national reconciliation.

The members of the Council welcome your decision to enlarge the mandate of your Special Envoy and to extend it by a further three months to the end of June 1994, as well as your intention to continue the presence of the small group of United Nations officials currently in Tajikistan for a similar period.

The members of the Council look forward to further reports on developments in Tajikistan, and briefings on Ambassador Piriz-Ballon's mission, in particular on the progress of the political talks, and any future recommendations you might wish to make.

(Signed) Colin KEATING
President of the Security Council

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/495
22 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 APRIL 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my letter of 18 April 1994 about the situation in Gorazde (S/1994/466), I have the honour to transmit to you for the information of the members of the Security Council the text of decisions taken at a meeting of the North Atlantic Council earlier today which I have received from the Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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Annex

Decisions taken at the meeting of the North Atlantic Council on 22 April 1994*

The Council

1. Reaffirmed the readiness of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), as stated at the January NATO Summit, to support the United Nations in its efforts to protect Gorazde as authorized under Security Council resolutions 824 (1993), 836 (1993) and 844 (1993), noting also Security Council resolution 913 (1994);

2. Reaffirmed its support for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina and called for the intensification of the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement; and in this context, welcomed the coordination and close consultation between the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the United Nations and the European Union with the aim of bringing together current diplomatic initiatives;

3. Reiterated its determination to carry out its previous decisions in support of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) as it carries out its overall mandate;

4. Demanded strict respect for the safety of UNPROFOR and other United Nations and relief agency personnel throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and for the right of free access of all these personnel to United Nations-designated safe areas, and reaffirmed NATO's readiness to provide close air support in the event Bosnian Serb forces attack UNPROFOR or other United Nations and relief agency personnel throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina or forcibly interfere with the conduct of their mandate;

5. Responding to the request contained in the letter of the Secretary-General of the United Nations of 18 April 1994 (S/1994/466);

6. Agreed that Bosnian Serb actions in and around the city of Gorazde meet the conditions in relation to civilian centres identified by NATO on 2 August 1993 as grounds for air strikes;

7. Agreed that unless:

(a) Bosnian Serb attacks against the safe area of Gorazde (see Security Council resolution 824 (1993), para. 3) cease immediately;

(b) Bosnian Serb forces pull back 3 kilometres from the centre (to be specifically identified forthwith by NATO military authorities in consultation with UNPROFOR) of the city by 0001 GMT on 24 April 1994;

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* Greece recalled its position as stated in the Council.

(c) From 0001 GMT on 24 April 1994, United Nations forces, humanitarian relief convoys and medical assistance teams are free to enter Gorazde unimpeded, and medical evacuations are permitted;

The Commander-in-Chief of NATO's Southern Command is authorized to conduct air strikes against Bosnian Serb heavy weapons and other military targets within a 20 kilometre radius of the centre of Gorazde (but inside the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina) in accordance with the procedural arrangements worked out between NATO and UNPROFOR following the Council's decisions of 2 and 9 August 1993;

8. Called upon the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina not to undertake offensive military action from within the safe area of Gorazde;

9. Invited the Secretary-General to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of this decision.

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S/1994/496
24 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 20 APRIL 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SUDAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Sudan on 19 April 1994 concerning the developments in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

I would be grateful if this statement is circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Hamid Ali ELTINAY
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Arabic]

Statement dated 19 April 1994 issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Sudan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday issued a communiqué expressing the extreme concern of the Sudan at the developments in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the light of the unfair Serbian invasion of that peaceful, defenceless and weaponless country. The statement reads as follows:

> The Sudan has been following with extreme concern the developments in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the unfair Serbian invasion of that peaceful, defenceless and weaponless country. The safe areas project is not deflecting the suffering from the helpless Bosnian people or averting the hand of the Serbian aggressors. The safe areas have only served as traps and assembly points for that ill-fated people so that it might be subjected to the cruellest kinds of butchery and human liquidation and so that the hand of the Serbian aggressors might be freed to complete their unholy task of the ethnic cleansing of the Bosnian people and trying to eliminate them as Muslims and to wipe them off the map of Europe. The Sudan, proceeding from its firm conviction of the need to respect and observe human rights and its respect for international legitimacy and its resolutions, is observing the deterioration of events in that region, with the daily increase of suffering and hardships for the long-suffering and steadfast Bosnian people, the obduracy of the warmongers and their exploitation of Security Council resolutions as a cover for more atrocities and genocide. The Sudan once again draws the attention of the international community to its responsibilities towards a people exposed to the worst onslaughts of murder, pillage and displacement that ever befell a people in the whole of human history. We call on the international community, the Western and the Islamic States and all peace-loving States to adopt a more rigorous stand in order to deter the Serbian aggressors and save the surviving portion of the people of Bosnia, the victim of aggression. The Security Council bears full responsibility for what is taking place in Gorazde - we seek help from God.

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/497
24 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 APRIL 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions of my Government, I am writing to you concerning the press release of 15 April 1994 circulated in the United Nations by the Permanent Mission of Albania to the United Nations, to express the dismay of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia because the United Nations has been abused to promote goals contrary to principles of its Charter.

The contents of this press release clearly indicate that the Permanent Mission of Albania has been openly involved in organizing and inciting demonstrations calling for the secession of a part of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which represents a flagrant interference of Albania in the internal affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. By acting outside the scope of the normal functioning of the permanent missions to the United Nations, the Mission of Albania has violated provisions of the relevant international conventions.

This open call to separatism represents yet another in a series of examples of aggressive policy pursued for years by Albania towards Yugoslavia and other neighbouring countries with a view to destabilizing the situation and escalating already existing conflicts in the Balkans with the ultimate goal of creating a Greater Albania.

In an attempt to disguise obvious territorial aspirations towards the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Albania is seeking to create a new hot-bed of crisis by constantly provoking tensions on the Yugoslav-Albanian border and by openly encouraging and providing assistance to separatist forces in Kosovo and Metohija.

To achieve those ends, Albania provides training camps for terrorist groups, which it undertakes to infiltrate into the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Furthermore, there were attempts by Albania to provide arms to the Albanian separatists in Kosovo and Metohija with a view to creating conditions for a forceful secession of a part of the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia wishes to point out that such a policy of Albania represents a source of danger for peace and security in the Balkan region and is contrary to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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S/1994/498
22 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 APRIL 1994 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Further to my earlier letter of today in which I conveyed the text of the decisions taken at a meeting of the North Atlantic Council today, I have the honour to transmit to you for the information of the members of the Security Council the text of the second set of decisions taken by the North Atlantic Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

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Annex

Decisions on the protection of safe areas taken at the meeting of the North Atlantic Council on 22 April 1994*

The Council

1. Condemned the recent Bosnian Serb attacks against the United Nations-declared safe area of Gorazde and the threats to the other safe areas;

2. Reaffirmed the readiness of the Alliance, as stated in the January NATO Summit, to support the United Nations in its efforts to protect the safe areas, as authorized under Security Council resolutions 824 (1993), 836 (1993) and 844 (1993), noting also Security Council resolution 913 (1994);

3. Reaffirmed its support for a negotiated settlement of the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina and called for the intensification of the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement; and in this context, welcomed the coordination and close consultation between the United States of America, the Russian Federation, the United Nations and the European Union with the aim of bringing together current diplomatic initiatives;

4. Reiterated its determination to carry out its previous decisions in support of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) including its decisions of 9 February concerning Sarajevo;

5. Supported efforts under way to establish a cease-fire in Bosnia and Herzegovina and called for an immediate end to all Bosnian Serb attacks against the safe areas;

6. Demanded strict respect for the safety of UNPROFOR and other United Nations and relief agency personnel throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina and for the right of free access of all these personnel to United Nations-designated safe areas, and reaffirmed NATO's readiness to provide close air support in the event Bosnian Serb forces attack UNPROFOR or other United Nations and relief agency personnel throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina or forcibly interfere with the conduct of their mandate;

7. Agreed that a "military exclusion zone" (within the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina) is established for 20 kilometres around Gorazde, which calls for all Bosnian Serb heavy weapons (including tanks, artillery pieces, mortars, multiple rocket launchers, missiles and anti-aircraft weapons) to be withdrawn by 0001 GMT on 27 April 1994;

8. Agreed that if the safe areas of Bihac, Srebrenica, Tuzla or Zepa are attacked by heavy weapons from any range or if, in the common judgement of the NATO Military Commanders and United Nations Military Commanders, there is a

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* Greece recalled its position as stated in the Council.

concentration or movement of heavy weapons within a radius of 20 kilometres of these areas (within the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina) which threatens those areas they will, for the purposes of this decision and without further action of the Council, be designated, individually or collectively, military exclusion zones, and due public notice to Governments and to the parties will be given if and when this happens. The exact line of the perimeter of these areas will be established jointly by UNPROFOR and the Commander-in-Chief of NATO's Southern Command;

9. In pursuit of these objectives, and in response to the request of the United Nations Secretary-General of 18 April 1994, agreed:

(a) that, with immediate effect, if any Bosnian Serb attacks involving heavy weapons are carried out on the United Nations-designated safe areas of Gorazde, Bihac, Srebrenica, Tuzla and Zepa, these weapons and other Bosnian Serb military assets, as well as their direct and essential military support facilities, including but not limited to fuel installations and munitions sites, will be subject to NATO air strikes, in accordance with the procedural arrangements worked out between NATO and UNPROFOR following the Council's decisions of 2 and 9 August 1993;

(b) that, after 0001 GMT on 27 April 1994, if any Bosnian Serb heavy weapons are within any designated military exclusion zone as described above, these weapons and other Bosnian Serb military assets, as well as their direct and essential military support facilities, including but not limited to fuel installations and munitions sites, will be subject to NATO air strikes, in accordance with the procedural arrangements worked out between NATO and UNPROFOR following the Council's decisions of 2 and 9 August 1993;

(c) that consistent with its decisions of 2 and 9 August 1993, any violation of the above provisions of this decision will, without further action by the Council, constitute grounds for the NATO Military Authorities to initiate air attacks in conformity with targeting options as mentioned in 9 (a) and (b), including any other military assets directly related to the violation and located in the vicinity of the area concerned. Such attacks will be carried out in coordination with UNPROFOR;

(d) that the NATO Military Authorities, if they judge it necessary to respond effectively to a particular violation of the above provisions of this decision, may recommend the initiation of additional air attacks, to be carried out in coordination with UNPROFOR. Such recommendations will be conveyed to the Secretary-General through the NATO chain of command for Council decision;

(e) that, once air attacks have been carried out against a specific target set pursuant to these decisions, the NATO Military Authorities may continue to carry out, in coordination with UNPROFOR, the attacks against that target set until NATO Military Authorities judge the mission to be accomplished;

(f) to reaffirm the Council's decision of 9 February 1994 authorizing the appropriate NATO Military Authorities to initiate air attacks to suppress air defences that would represent a direct threat to NATO aircraft in carrying out the above operations once decided upon. Such attacks will be carried out using the agreed coordination procedures with UNPROFOR. NATO forces will retain their

obligation and prerogative to take all necessary and appropriate action for self-defence in the case of an observed hostile act;

(g) to instruct the NATO Military Authorities to delegate to the Commander-in-Chief of NATO's Southern Command the necessary authority to implement these decisions, in coordination with UNPROFOR in accordance with the relevant OPLAN, as prescribed by the Council on 2 and 9 August 1993;

10. Called upon the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina not to undertake offensive military action from within the safe areas and, to this end, to cooperate with any UNPROFOR monitoring of their heavy weapons;

11. Invited the Secretary-General to inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of these decisions.

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**UNITED NATIONS** **A S**

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/48/930
S/1994/499
23 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 42
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-ninth year

Letter dated 23 April 1994 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

As of 16.30 (CET), 23 April 1994, the shelling attacks on Gorazde have resumed with new intensity. The hospital has been directly hit three times. Serbian infantry probes into the city have been increased. Snipers are positioned above residential areas. Approximately 60-100 shell impacts are being recorded every hour.

Accurate casualty counts are difficult, but the authorities in Gorazde estimate that over 100 persons have been killed and a substantially greater number wounded since North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the United Nations issued their ultimatum yesterday evening. There obviously is no Serbian intention to honour their cease-fire or your ultimatum. It is clear they are intent on taking the town centre and strategic roads. Those that have the authority and the responsibility cannot and should not avoid or delay their commitment.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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**UNITED NATIONS** **S**

**Security Council**

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/500
23 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the attached letter from my Prime Minister, Doctor Haris Silajdzic addressed to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

## Annex

### Letter dated 23 April 1994 from the Prime Minister of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General

Despite the decision taken by NATO on 22 April 1994, concerning the situation in Gorazde, the aggressor forces continued to shell and kill people in Gorazde. Close to 100 people have been killed since the NATO ultimatum was delivered to the aggressor. Our latest information is that they continue attacking.

The whole world is expecting the reaction of the NATO Air Forces to save innocent lives in Gorazde. Any delay will result in more death and more suffering.

(Signed) Dr. Haris SILAJDZIC

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/501
25 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

LETTER DATED 24 APRIL 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of decree No. 103-94* issued by Dr. Joaquín Balaguer, President of the Dominican Republic, specifying the measures taken by the Government in connection with the United Nations embargo against the fraternal Republic of Haiti pursuant to Security Council resolutions 841 (1993), 873 (1993) and 875 (1993).

(Signed) Ana Esther DE LA MAZA
Alternate Representative
Charge d'affaires, a.i.

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* The text of the decree may be consulted in room S-3545.

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S/1994/502
25 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 25 APRIL 1994 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit the attached letter from my President, Mr. Alija Izetbegovic addressed to Your Excellency.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan Z. MISIC
Deputy Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 25 April 1994 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing this letter at 2100 hours (CET) on 25 April 1994. We have received reliable information that Karadzic's forces have not withdrawn from the three-kilometre designated exclusion area around Gorazde. Shooting and sniping in the town of Gorazde persist. These actions impede any free movement of civilians and evacuation of the wounded.

We urge you to investigate these reports and, consequently, to order that measures be taken in accordance with the NATO ultimatum of 22 April 1994.

(Signed) Alija IZETBEGOVIC
President

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/503
26 April 1994
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

# LETTER DATED 25 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

As the representative of the State that serves as chairman in the statutory bodies of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), I have the honour to transmit the statement issued by the Council of the Heads of State of CIS concerning the conflict in and around Nagorny Karabakh, the decision on the length of the presence, composition and tasks of the Collective Peace-keeping Forces in the Republic of Tajikistan, the Constituent Agreement on the Establishment of the Fund for Assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan and the Statute of the Fund for Assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan, adopted on 15 April 1994 at the Moscow Meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the Countries Members of CIS (see annexes).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annexes circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. VORONTSOV

Annex I

Statement issued by the Council of the Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States concerning the conflict in and around Nagorny Karabakh

Taking into consideration the statements made by the heads of State of the Azerbaijani Republic and the Republic of Armenia concerning their adoption of measures to end hostilities, the Council of the Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) notes that the Nagorny Karabakh conflict is causing irreparable losses to the Azerbaijani and Armenian peoples and the economy and environment of a vast region of Transcaucasia, and that it is affecting the vital interests of other members of CIS and the Commonwealth as a whole.

The Council of the Heads of State of the Commonwealth supports the efforts of the States members of the Commonwealth to find a lasting political solution to the conflict, including the persistent peace-making initiatives of the Russian Federation, and welcomes the peace-making mission of the Inter-Parliamentary Assembly of the States members of CIS.

The Council of the Heads of State of the Commonwealth reaffirms its desire to promote in every way the search for the only possible solution - a compromise. The main priority - indispensable for a settlement - is an immediate cease-fire and the cessation of all hostilities, to be followed by a reliable means of consolidating those achievements. This is a prerequisite for the elimination of the consequences of the tragic confrontation.

The Council of the Heads of State of the Commonwealth appeals to the international community, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the United Nations to support the measures that the Commonwealth of Independent States is taking with a view to settling the conflict.

## Annex II

## Decision on the length of the presence, composition and tasks of the peace-keeping forces in the Republic of Tajikistan

The States parties to the Agreement of 24 September 1993 on Collective Peace-keeping Forces and Joint Measures for Their Logistical Support (hereinafter referred to as "the States parties"),

Considering the Decision of 24 September 1993 on the establishment of collective peace-keeping forces and the commencement of their operations,

Expressing their serious concern at the continuing actions by armed formations from the territory of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, which infringe upon the inviolability of the State border of the Republic of Tajikistan and destabilizes the situation in that country, posing a threat to the peace and security of the entire region,

Noting in this regard the stabilizing role of the Collective Peace-keeping Forces in the Republic of Tajikistan as a deterrent to the renewal of large-scale armed conflicts and a guarantor of the safety of the civilian population,

Considering the request made by the Supreme Council and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan for an extension of the length of the presence of the Collective Peace-keeping Forces in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan,

Bearing in mind the readiness of the Republic of Tajikistan to establish a political dialogue with the opposition forces of various orientations,

Reaffirming their desire for further cooperation with the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in peace-making efforts in the Republic of Tajikistan,

Have decided:

1. To extend the length of the presence of the Collective Peace-making Forces in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan until 31 December 1994. This period may subsequently be changed in accordance with paragraph 2 of the Decision of 24 September 1993 on the establishment of collective peace-keeping forces and the commencement of their operations, and in the light of the situation in the Republic of Tajikistan, in particular, the course of the political settlement and progress in achieving national reconciliation.

2. For the period during which this decision remains in force, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Uzbekistan shall contribute to the Collective Peace-keeping Forces, if they have not already done so, their respective contingents, whose total strength shall be 16,000.

3. The procedure for interaction between the Collective Peace-keeping Forces and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Tajikistan as the State accepting

the Collective Peace-keeping Forces in its territory, shall be established by the Agreement of 24 September 1993 on Collective Peace-keeping Forces and Joint Measures for Their Logistical Support, and also, if necessary, by additional agreements between the Joint Command of the Collective Peace-keeping Forces and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.

4. For the period during which this decision remains in force, the Collective Peace-keeping Forces shall perform the following tasks:

(a) assist in the normalization of the situation on the Tajik-Afghan border with a view to stabilizing the overall situation in the Republic of Tajikistan and creating conditions conducive to progress in the dialogue between all interested parties on ways of achieving a political settlement of the conflict;

(b) assist in the delivery, protection and distribution of emergency and other humanitarian aid, create conditions for the safe return of refugees to their places of permanent residence and guard the infrastructure and other vitally important facilities required for the foregoing purposes;

5. Instruct the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the States parties to request the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, and also the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to consider the possibility of cooperation between the United Nations and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Collective Peace-keeping Forces of the States parties in the Republic of Tajikistan.

6. To appeal to all States parties to the Treaty on Collective Security of 15 May 1992 to take part in the peace-making mission in the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan.

DONE at Moscow on 15 April 1994 in one authentic copy in the Russian language. The authentic copy shall be deposited in the Archives of the Government of the Republic of Belarus, which shall send an certified copy of this Agreement to all the undersigned States.

For the Republic of Armenia:

For the Azerbaijani Republic:

For the Republic of Belarus:

For the Republic of Georgia:

(Signed) E. SHEVARDNADZE

For the Republic of Kazakhstan:

(Signed) E. ASANBAEV

For the Kyrgyz Republic:

(Signed) A. AKAEV

For the Republic of Moldova:

For the Russian Federation:

(Signed) B. YELTSIN

For the Republic of Tajikistan:

(Signed) E. RAKHMONOV

For Turkmenistan:

For Ukraine:

For the Republic of Uzbekistan:

(Signed) I. KARIMOV

## Annex III

## Constituent Agreement on the Establishment of the Fund for Assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan

In accordance with the Decision of the Heads of State of the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 24 September 1993 on the establishment of a Fund for Assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan, the States signatories to the present Constituent Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Agreement) have agreed as follows:

To establish the Fund for Assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) as an inter-State organization.

### Article 1

The founders of the Fund are:

The Republic of Armenia
The Azerbaijani Republic
The Republic of Belarus
The Republic of Georgia
The Republic of Kazakhstan
The Kyrgyz Republic
The Republic of Moldova
The Russian Federation
The Republic of Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
The Republic of Uzbekistan.

### Article 2

The resources of the Fund shall be constituted by:

- Contributions by the States signatories to the Agreement in the form of financial and material resources, works and services;

- Voluntary contributions from States and juridical and physical persons.

Contributions may be made in roubles of the Russian Federation, the national currencies of the States signatories to the Agreement, freely convertible currency, or equipment, property and other tangible assets.

The procedure for disbursement of the resources of the Fund and the verification of its utilization for the intended purposes shall be determined in accordance with the Statute of the Fund.

Article 3

The organs of the Fund shall be the Board of the Fund, the Executive Directorate of the Fund and the Audit Commission of the Fund.

The supreme management organ of the Fund shall be the Board of the Fund, which shall be composed of one plenipotentiary representative from each of the States signatories to the Agreement at the rank of Deputy Head of Government. Decisions of the Board of the Fund shall be adopted by the procedure defined in the Charter of the Fund.

Article 4

The Fund shall be a juridical person.

The location of the Executive Directorate of the Fund shall be Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan.

The Fund may open departments, subsidiaries, missions and rouble and foreign currency accounts in the States signatories to the Agreement.

The activity of the Fund shall be regulated by the Agreement and the Charter of the Fund, which constitutes an integral part of the Agreement.

Article 5

The Fund shall be open for accession by other States sharing its purposes and objectives.

Article 6

Amendments may be made to the present Agreement and the Statute of the Fund with the consent of all States signatories to the Agreement.

## Article 7

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature. DONE at Moscow on 15 April 1994 in one authentic copy in the Russian language. The authentic copy shall be deposited in the Archives of the Government of the Republic of Belarus, which shall send a certified copy of it to the States signatories to the present Agreement.

For the Republic of Armenia:

(Signed) L. TER-PETROSSIAN

For the Azerbaijani Republic:

(Signed) G. ALIYEV

For the Republic of Belarus:

(Signed) M. GRYB

For the Republic of Georgia:

(Signed) E. SHEVARDNADZE

For the Republic of Kazakhstan:

(Signed) E. ASANBAEV

For the Kyrgyz Republic:

(Signed) A. AKAEV

For the Republic of Moldova:

(Signed) M. SNEGUR

For the Russian Federation:

(Signed) B. YELTSIN

For the Republic of Tajikistan:

(Signed) E. RAKHMONOV

For Turkmenistan:

For Ukraine:

(Signed) L. KRAVCHUK
(Subject to ratification by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine)

For the Republic of Uzbekistan:

(Signed) I. KARIMOV

## Annex IV

## Statute of the Fund for Assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan

### I. General provisions

### Article 1

The Fund for Assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan (hereinafter referred to as the Fund) is an inter-State organization.

The Fund is established in accordance with the decision of the Council of Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States of 24 September 1993.

### Article 2

The Fund shall operate in accordance with the norms and principles of international law, documents adopted within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States and the present Statute.

### II. Purposes and objectives of the Fund

### Article 3

The purpose of the Fund shall be to support the efforts of the leadership of the Republic of Tajikistan to normalize the social and economic situation in the Republic.

### Article 4

The objectives of the Fund shall be:

- To accumulate financial contributions;
- To account for the receipt and disbursement of resources;
- To attract additional resources;
- To participate in financing programmes for the rehabilitation and development of afflicted regions, sectors and facilities;
- To monitor the effective utilization for the intended purposes of the financial, material and other assistance provided out of the Fund's resources.

## III. Participants in the Fund

The founders of the Fund shall be the States signatories to the Constituent Agreement on the Establishment of the Fund for Assistance to the Republic of Tajikistan (hereinafter referred to as the Agreement).

### Article 6

States and juridical and physical persons sharing the purposes and objectives of the Fund (hereinafter referred to as participants in the Fund) may participate in the activity of the Fund.

## IV. Juridical status of the Fund

### Article 7

The Fund shall be a juridical person. Its rights in this capacity shall be acknowledged in the territory of the States signatories to the Agreement.

The location of the Executive Directorate of the Fund shall be Dushanbe, Republic of Tajikistan.

### Article 8

The Fund may for the conduct of its activity open departments, subsidiaries and missions, and authorize other juridical or physical persons to engage in the necessary activities not in conflict with the Statute of the Fund.

The Fund may not engage in production and commercial activity.

### Article 9

For the attainment of its purposes and objectives, the Fund shall have the right to conclude agreements, buy and sell movable and immovable property, appear as a plaintiff or respondent in the courts and cooperate with other organizations.

## V. Structure and organs of the Fund

### Article 10

The supreme management organ of the Fund shall be the Board of the Fund.

The Board of the Fund shall consist of one plenipotentiary representative from each of the States signatories to the Agreement.

Article 11

The Chairman of the Board of the Fund shall be elected by the members of the Board of the Fund by a qualified majority (two thirds) of votes, and shall be confirmed by the Heads of Government of the States signatories to the Agreement.

Article 12

The executive organ of the Fund shall be the Executive Directorate of the Fund.

The Executive Director of the Fund shall be appointed by the Board of the Fund. The composition, rights and obligations of the Executive Directorate of the Fund shall be determined by the Regulations approved by the Board of the Fund.

The Executive Directorate shall submit to the Board of the Fund at least twice a year a report on the work undertaken.

The annual report of the Executive Directorate adopted by the Board of the Fund shall be distributed to the heads of Government of the States signatories to the Agreement.

Article 13

To monitor the utilization of the resources of the Fund, there shall be established an Audit Commission, the composition of the staff of which shall be approved by the Board of the Fund.

The composition, rights and obligations of the Audit Commission of the Fund shall be determined by the Regulations approved by the Board of the Fund.

Audits shall be conducted at least once a year. At the decision of the Board of the Fund, special audits may also be conducted.

VI. Resources of the Fund

Article 14

The resources of the Fund shall consist of:

- Contributions from the founders of the Fund in the form of financial and material resources, works and services;

- Voluntary contributions from States and juridical and physical persons.

Article 15

The size of the contributions from the founder States shall be determined by the Heads of Government of the States signatories to the Agreement on the proposal of the Board of the Fund.

Article 16

Decisions regarding the procedure for expenditure and utilization of the resources of the Fund in accordance with its purposes and objectives shall be adopted by the Board of the Fund by a two-thirds vote of Board members.

## VII. Reorganization of the Fund or cessation of its activities

Article 17

Issues relating to the reorganization of the Fund or the cessation of its activities, as well as to the utilization of its remaining resources and property, shall be decided upon by the Board of the Fund and confirmed by the Heads of the States signatories to the Agreement.

## VIII. Final provisions

Article 18

The present statute shall enter into force from the time of signature of the Agreement.

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UNITED
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# Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/504
26 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

## LETTER DATED 26 APRIL 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement made by the official spokesman of the Government of India on 23 April 1994, on the recent developments in Afghanistan.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) M. H. ANSARI
Permanent Representative

## Annex

### Statement dated 23 April 1994 by the official spokesman of the Government of India on Afghanistan

The Government welcomes the current peace efforts initiated by the Secretary-General on Afghanistan. The Government is following with attention the mission being undertaken in this regard by the Secretary-General's Special Envoy.

The continuing violence in Afghanistan is a matter of profound regret. It is imperative that the international community make all efforts to bring the fighting to an immediate end and to pave the way for an enduring settlement that duly reflects the aspirations of the Afghan people. We have consistently stood for a united, independent and non-aligned Afghanistan free of foreign interference.

We have historical ties of friendship with Afghanistan. As a neighbourly country, we have an abiding concern for the welfare and prosperity of the Afghan people. India will be willing to contribute all possible humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan at this juncture and to participate in Afghanistan's reconstruction.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1994/505
27 April 1994

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

# LETTER DATED 26 APRIL 1994 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF AZERBAIJAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the letter of 23 April 1994 from my Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Hassan A. Hassanov, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yashar T. ALLYEV
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Letter dated 23 April 1994 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan addressed to the Secretary-General

In view of the many statements made by the leaders of Armenia claiming that Armenia is in no way involved in the aggression against Azerbaijan and that the war in the territory of Azerbaijan is being waged between Azerbaijan and Nagorny Karabakh, I should like to summarize some of the main developments relating to the conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan and cite a number of facts which testify to the direct participation of Armenia in the armed aggression against Azerbaijan.

Let us look at the facts.

From the very onset of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict in 1988, all the legislative acts adopted by Armenia in respect of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic have been illegal and have clearly testified to the open intentions of Armenia to seize the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and annex it to Armenia. This was nothing other than the onset of political aggression by Armenia against Azerbaijan.

The first and most important proof of the aggressive actions of Armenia against Azerbaijan was the famous resolution adopted by the Parliament of Armenia as early as 1 December 1989 "on the reunification of the Armenian SSR and Nagorny Karabakh", which, by the way, has not to this day been rescinded. Moreover, on 23 February 1990, the Central Electoral Commission of the Armenian SSR adopted a decision on the election of peoples' deputies of the Armenian SSR, which included the formation on the territory of the Nagorny Karabakh Autonomous Region of the Azerbaijani SSR of 12 electoral districts for the election of peoples' deputies of the Armenian SSR, who were elected from the Nagorny Karabakh Autonomous Region and still form part of the functioning Parliament of the Republic of Armenia. On 9 January 1990, the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR adopted a resolution "on the inclusion of the Nagorny Karabakh Autonomous Region in the State plan for the economic and social development of the Armenian SSR for 1990". On 23 August 1990, the Supreme Soviet of the Armenian SSR adopted a "Declaration on independence", which included the territory of the Nagorny Karabakh Autonomous Region of the Azerbaijani SSR. Another illegal act on the part of the Republic of Armenia was the resolution of the Supreme Council of Armenia of 8 July 1992, in which it decided that "any international or internal State documents in which Nagorny Karabakh was referred to as part of Azerbaijan were regarded as unacceptable by the Republic of Armenia".

As the successor to the former Armenian SSR, the Republic of Armenia has not rescinded a single one of the illegal acts adopted by the former Armenian SSR with respect to Nagorny Karabakh. This testifies to the continued aggressive attitude of Armenia with regard to the territory of Azerbaijan.

In their statements, the leaders of Armenia cite documents of various international organizations (the United Nations, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and others) in which, in their words, Armenia is nowhere recognized as a party to the conflict. These references by the leaders of the Armenian State, however, have no foundation.

In view of the exacerbation and spread of the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict and the occupation by the armed forces of Armenia of territory belonging to Azerbaijan, the United Nations has begun to show increasing concern, which has been reflected in the adoption of four resolutions by the Security Council of the United Nations and six statements by the President of the Security Council on the conflict.

On 6 April 1993, the President of the Security Council made a statement in which the Security Council expressed "its serious concern at the deterioration of relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan ..." (S/25539).

On 30 April 1993, after the seizure of the Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of Armenia, the Security Council adopted resolution 822 (1993), in which it expressed "its serious concern at the deterioration of the relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Republic of Azerbaijan".

On 29 July 1993, after the seizure of the Agdam district of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of Armenia, the Security Council adopted resolution 853 (1993), in which it expressed "its serious concern at the deterioration of relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic and at the tensions between them, ..." and urged States "to refrain from the supply of any weapons and munitions which might lead to an intensification of the conflict or the continued occupation of territory". The Security Council also urged "the Government of the Republic of Armenia to continue to exert its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic with its resolution 822 (1993) ...".

On 18 August 1993, the President of the Security Council made a statement in which the Council expressed "its serious concern at the deterioration of relations between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic and at the tensions between them" and called upon "the Government of the Republic of Armenia to use its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic with its resolutions 822 (1993) and 853 (1993)." After demanding the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of all the occupying forces from all the districts of the Azerbaijani Republic which had been seized, the Council called upon "the Government of the Republic of Armenia to use its unique influence to this end".

On 14 October 1993, after the seizure of the Kubatly district of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, the Security Council adopted resolution 874 (1993) in which it expressed "its serious concern that a continuation ... of the tensions between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic would endanger peace and security in the region" and urged "all States in the region to refrain from any hostile acts and from any

interference or intervention which would lead to the widening of the conflict and undermine peace and security in the region".

On 12 November 1993, after the seizure of the Zangelan district and the city of Goradiz in Azerbaijan by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, the Security Council adopted resolution 884 (1993), in which, after "expressing its serious concern that a continuation ... of the tensions between the Republic of Armenia and the Azerbaijani Republic would endanger peace and security in the region," and "noting with alarm the escalation in armed hostilities", it condemned "the occupation of the Zangelan district and the city of Goradiz, attacks on civilians and bombardments of the territory of the Azerbaijani Republic" and called upon "the Government of Armenia to use its influence to achieve compliance by the Armenians of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic with resolutions 822 (1993), 853 (1993) and 874 (1993), and to ensure that the forces involved are not provided with the means to extend their military campaign further".

In the light of the recent escalation of the conflict, the Council once again renewed the appeal which it had made to States in resolution 853 (1993) to refrain from the supply of any weapons and munitions which might lead to an intensification of the conflict or the continued occupation of territory of the Azerbaijani Republic. The Council called upon the Government of the Republic of Armenia to ensure that the forces involved were not provided with the means to extend their military campaign further (S/26326).

It is a well known fact that Armenia, having in May 1992 captured the Lachin district, which it calls a "humanitarian corridor", had a direct opportunity to transfer arms, ammunition and troops to Nagorny Karabakh through that so-called humanitarian corridor. Since then such transfers have become a regular feature. It is for that reason that Security Council resolutions 853 (1993) of 29 July 1993 and 884 (1993) of 12 November 1993 and the statement of the President of the Security Council of 18 August 1993 (S/26326) contain appeals "to refrain from the supply of any weapons and munitions which might lead to ... the continued occupation of territory of the Azerbaijani Republic". The Security Council called upon the Government of Armenia to ensure that the forces involved were not provided with the means to extend their military campaign further.

All the resolutions of the Security Council and the statements of the President of the Security Council on the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict reaffirm the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and of all other States in the region and the inviolability of their borders and emphasize the inadmissibility of the use of force for the acquisition of territory.

All the facts adduced in the resolutions of the Security Council and in other international documents testify to the organization and carrying out by Armenia of aggression against Azerbaijan.

Thus, a war is being waged in the territory of Azerbaijan by the armed forces of the Republic of Armenia, using the separatist forces of the Nagorny Karabakh region of the Azerbaijani Republic. In military operations in the territory of Azerbaijan, the Republic of Armenia is deploying heavy military

equipment which, under the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, should be stationed in the territory of Armenia. Azerbaijan has repeatedly informed the leadership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Western European Union and the head of the Joint Consultative Group under the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe of these facts.

In a resolution adopted at a meeting on 23 February 1994, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights noted with deep concern the continuation of the situation of armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan which had resulted in massive loss of life. The very fact that the United Nations Commission on Human Rights noted that there was an armed conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan and expressed concern about the massive loss of life on both sides, as a consequence, of course, of the military activities, is a clear indication by that authoritative international organ of the direct participation by Armenia in the war against Azerbaijan. Throughout the years of the conflict, Armenia has always declared itself ready to implement a cease-fire. The question arises: How can an Armenia which is not fighting a war cease fire?

Armenia has on more than one occasion stated that it has no territorial claims to Azerbaijan, yet at a meeting of the Council of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Rome on 30 November-1 December 1993 and at a meeting of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) held in Brussels on 2 December 1993 it refused to sign a document recognizing the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and of the other members of CSCE and NACC. I would note, incidentally, that in Moscow, at the most recent meeting of the Heads of State of the Commonwealth of Independent States, on 15 April 1994, Armenia, continuing to follow the same practice, was the only one of 12 States to refuse to sign the Declaration on the maintenance of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the frontiers of States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (S/1994/477, annex), thereby throwing down a challenge not only to Azerbaijan but to all the members of the Commonwealth.

The leaders of Armenia constantly explain that the reason for their interest in the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan is that a population of Armenian nationality is living in that region. But does that give Armenia the right, even taking that factor into account, to arm it, establish armed detachments of separatists there, include them in its army, and so on? In the last analysis, it would appear from the version put out by the leaders of Armenia, in their attempt to convince the entire world, that the Armenian community in Nagorny Karabakh, with a population of 100,000 constituting in all 1.5 per cent of the population of Azerbaijan and with an area constituting 1.6 per cent of the territory of Azerbaijan, has captured 20 per cent of the territory of Azerbaijan and expelled millions of Azerbaijanis from their places of permanent residence.

In a resolution on the results of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of 53 States members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) adopted in April 1993, the aggression of the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan was strongly condemned. In a resolution adopted in September 1993, OIC expressed deep concern at the continued aggression by the Republic of

Armenia against Azerbaijan aimed at acquiring territory and causing great loss of human life.

In a joint statement adopted at a meeting of the Heads of 10 States members of the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) in Istanbul in July 1993, the Heads of State of ECO emphasized that the aggression by the Republic of Armenia against Azerbaijan was a gross violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law, the Human Rights Conventions and the documents of CSCE. The Heads of States members of ECO unanimously condemned the aggressive policy of the Republic of Armenia and called upon the world community to stop the aggressor.

In the territory of the Republic of Armenia and the Nagorny Karabakh region of Azerbaijan which it has occupied there are more than 3,000 Azerbaijani prisoners of war and hostages; they were taken prisoner in the territory of Azerbaijan and some of them have been taken to Armenia. Although Armenia denies the presence in its territory of such a large number of Azerbaijani prisoners of war and hostages, nevertheless in 1993 alone Armenia returned more than 200 prisoners of war and hostages to Azerbaijan. On 16 February 1994, in a press release issued by the press service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Armenia, it was officially acknowledged that eight Azerbaijani prisoners of war had been shot in the territory of Armenia. With the assistance of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Azerbaijan was able to secure the return from Armenia of the bodies of the Azerbaijanis who had been shot. An expert medical investigation carried out by the health services in Azerbaijan and an independent expert from Scotland, Dr. Derek Pounder, confirmed that the Azerbaijani prisoners of war had been shot. In essence, the authorities in Armenia executed the Azerbaijani prisoners of war, an act which is in flagrant violation of the 1949 Geneva Conventions for the protection of war victims and of the generally accepted rules of ethics and morality.

In January 1994, soldiers belonging to military units of Armenia were taken prisoner in the territory of the Kelbajar district of Azerbaijan. Military records and officers' certificates issued by military commissariats in various districts of Armenia were taken from the Armenian prisoners of war. Among the documents taken were maps and orders to seize districts in Azerbaijan bordering on Armenia, signed by the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Armenia, transport work tickets of the drivers of military vehicles, and so on. At a meeting with the diplomatic corps accredited to Baku held at the request of the prisoners of war and at a press conference for local and foreign journalists, the Armenian prisoners of war testified to the direct participation of Armenia in the war against Azerbaijan.

Further evidence of the direct aggression by Armenia against Azerbaijan is provided by the capture of the village of Kyarki in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Lachin, Kelbajar, Gubadli and Zangelan districts and six villages of the Kazakh district of Azerbaijan not far from the Nagorny Karabakh region, which were captured directly from the territory of Armenia by its armed forces; the capture and effective control of a stretch of the State frontier between Azerbaijan and the Islamic Republic of Iran, totalling 150 kilometres; not to mention the constant shelling and bombardment from Armenia of frontier

villages in the Kazakh, Akstafa, Tauz and Kedabek districts and the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic.

Thus, the facts we have adduced completely refute the repeated assertions by Armenia that Armenia is not involved in the aggression against Azerbaijan. Against this background, their latest statements appear false and are evidence of the regular policy of the leaders of Armenia to mislead the world community with a view to concealing the annexationist aims of Armenia with regard to Azerbaijan.

These facts convincingly prove that from the very outset Armenia has been the initiator, organizer and main participant in the armed aggression against a sovereign State - the Azerbaijani Republic.

(Signed) H. HASSANOV

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